

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME V.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., July 30, 1840.

NO. 26.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,

BY
W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

We lay before our readers to-day, a number of letters written by several of our fellow citizens, in reply to invitations to unite in the late democratic celebration of the 4th of July, at Milledgeville, Georgia.

COLUMBIA, S. C. June 30.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 3d inst., containing an invitation from you as a Committee, of the citizens of Baldwin county, opposed to the election of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency of the United States, to participate in the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence at Milledgeville. Understanding that this meeting will consummate the union of all who agree on the principles upon which our government should be administered, in a common struggle for the rights of the people, the States and the Constitution, I cannot but feel a sincere regret that I cannot be present at a time and on an occasion thus doubly consecrated to patriotism and our country.

As a State Rights man and a Nullifier, I rejoice in this event as one of those noble triumphs of principle, which meritingly prefigures a glorious success for that great cause to which we are all paying the common tribute of our approval and support.

I cannot but regard the election of General Harrison to the Presidency of the United States, as an evil of the greatest magnitude. I am sure it would prove disastrous to the State Rights principles, and be fraught with eminent danger to Southern interests. We have no security for anything good, and much cause to apprehend the reverse. And yet we hear even in the South the cry of change, change! which the great whig leader Mr. Webster has proclaimed as the watchword of his party. What is the change demanded from us? To put the Democrats out and the Whigs in? To whose benefit will such a change result? Before we consent to take power out of the hands of Mr. Van Buren and the Democratic party, and to give General Harrison and his supporters, we will as prudent men, require of General Harrison and his party, on what principles they will administer it. Satisfy us first that you are worthy of the trust, able to exercise it and that you will employ it faithfully to our advantage. But strange to say, we have no reply from either the General or his party. The heterogeneous mass which nominated him at Harrisburg, could not agree on any common principles of party, and the General is not permitted to speak out for himself. It is enough for us that around him and within him we find all those Southern interests—the old federalists whose opinions are unchanged, the supporters of the United States Bank, the protective Tariff, Internal Improvements, the assuming the Debts of the States, and the distributing the public lands or applying the proceeds to the purchase and colonization of slaves. But above all I believe he has neither the firmness, ability, nor force of character to fit him for this station, and to enable him to exercise a control over his party. He will be a helpless instrument in the hands of which every faction may get the upper hand in his councils. He has not the power of resistance—always subjected to influences, he has consummated this condition of life by unresistingly disfranchising himself of the freedom of speech, and surrendering his opinions to the keeping of a committee who are carrying out the policy agreed upon at Harrisburg of keeping everything dark. If to obtain power he submits to this, to preserve it he will do more. In short, he has been brought out by our enemies, who passing by the distinguished men of confessed abilities and known opinions in our own ranks, may be supposed to have elected him as their candidate, because of the weakness and facility of his character, each faction hoping to get the control of him if elected, and to use him for its own purposes.

To Mr. Van Buren I have had strong objections. I looked with great distrust on all he said or done. My confidence has grown slowly. In his inaugural speech he made pledges of the greatest consequence to the South. He said more than any President had done. He proclaimed uncompromising opposition to the schemes of the abolitionists, and thereby incurred their bitter hatred. In every stage of his administration, from that day to his late ministry letter to the Kentucky committee, he and his friends have denounced his inaugural pledge and grown stronger and stronger with the South on this vital question. He has made our enemies his enemies, the same who secured the nomination of General Harrison, and who are doing all they can to pull down his administration, that they may the more successfully carry out their ruinous schemes against us. The Democratic party, whose candidate Mr. Van Buren is, have staked themselves upon the old Republican State Rights doctrine. They oppose abolition, a United States Bank, a protective Tariff, and Internal Improvements, and are for confining the Government strictly to the exercise of those powers only, which are clearly granted in the Constitution—and most especially do they support with unflinching vigor and firmness, that

great State Rights measure of reform a Constitutional Treasury. A measure which the people, after a long and patient examination, with the aid of the ablest discussions ever yet bestowed on any subject in this country, have slowly yet decidedly adopted, notwithstanding all their early habits of thinking and business were at first arrayed against it. Yielding to the sober convictions of common sense, disregarding vague denunciations and empty declamation however specious, and coming as it did from those they had before trusted and honored, they have deliberately resolved to place the Treasury of the Government where our forefathers and the Constitution placed it independent of the Banks and Bank influences, making it dependent on the people themselves—surrendering a connexion degrading to both and useful to neither; elevating the Government to its proper position of dignity, and remitting the banks to those necessary functions for which they were created by the States, and in which they have been and can be eminently useful. To these principles so important to the South, Mr. Van Buren and the Democratic party are deeply pledged—a party powerful and perfectly organized, having but one creed, homogeneous, full of enthusiasm and confident of victory. To this party, holding the State Rights faith, making common cause with us, fighting our battles in the Presidential mansion, in the Hall of Congress, and in every county, town and hamlet of the non-slaveholding States, we would be mad not to give our support to the distinguished head of this party, who now administers the Government. The Whigs themselves have been converted in rendering the most remarkable proof of their confidence in his ability, firmness, prudence and patriotism. The last Congress by an almost unanimous vote of 21 parties, at a moment of the greatest difficulty in our relations with England on the boundary question, clothed him with the power of a Dictator, giving authority to make war, and voting him \$100,000,000 and 50,000 volunteers besides the regular army and navy to carry it on with. The manner in which he discharged himself of these weighty powers and duties, proved that the trust was not misplaced. Our honor was unimpaired, our rights maintained, and peace preserved without calling a soldier to the field or the expenditure of a dollar of the appropriation. For these among other reasons I am not only opposed to the election of General Harrison, but in favor of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren.

I am, gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant.

F. H. ELMORE.

To Messrs Teunille, Fort, Sanford, Carter, Jarrett, Hammond, Jordan, Evans, Newell, Leavess, Brantly, Rowell, and Horton, Committee.

WASHINGTON June 10, 1840.

Gentlemen—I received your kind invitation to attend a "meeting of those opposed to the election of Gen. W. H. Harrison to the Presidency," &c. to be held at Milledgeville, on the 10th of next month. Congress will not sit until after that time, and of course my public engagements will prevent my attendance.

Considering the peculiar combination of parties that are urging the election of Gen. Harrison, I cannot understand how it is, that any man who has Southern feelings, can fall into his support. In the very formation of the government we had two great parties of distinct and opposing principles. One party desiring the model of the British Constitution, and thought ours too weak—the other thought the reverse. Mr. Dickinson of Pennsylvania, led the latter party in the Convention, and finally, by a vote of seven states to six, secured us our present Republican Constitution. The defeated party immediately determined to make up by construction, what was wanted in specific points of power.

As soon as the Government went into operation, the active genius of Hamilton (he being at the head of the Treasury) following British example, created the "funding system," and then the "Assumption." Jefferson had just returned from France and found a prevailing desire to create a moulted interest in the Government, as a substitute for the supposed stability of an established Aristocracy. He says, that in 1791, Mr. Adams declared in conversation at his table, "among that Constitution, (the British Constitution) of its corruption, and give to its popular branch equality of representation, and it would be the most perfect Constitution ever devised by the wit of man." Hamilton passed and said, "purge it of its corruption, and give to its popular branch equality of representation, and it would be the most perfect government that ever existed."

The 4th vol. of "Jefferson's works" from page 444 to 453, is full of instruction, in relation to the present issues in the country, and ought to be read by every Republican in the land. The same views and the same feelings now secretly pervade a large and talented party, as they did at the period described by Jefferson. Out of the funding system and the assumption, with the policy of Hamilton, grew the first United States Bank. In 1811 its recharter was refused. Then the difficulties of the war, together with the unsound and temporizing policy that the Government entered into, of receiving local bank paper, and that depreciated by not being redeemable, embarrassed us with the United States Bank of 1816. In 1837, we found ourselves in a new financial crisis. We were free from a United States Bank—and comparatively from a Tariff—with no national debt of any kind. This was the first time since 1789, that the Government was in a situation to be fairly brought back to that simplicity which its original framers intended. True, a great moral interest had grown up, who had been organized by its bounties, and had been brought to look up to its favor and its power. Associated and incorporated wealth had become almost enough to over-awe and dictate terms to the Government, and take that place which was originally intended as a substitute for aristocracy in our system. The great issue now is, whether they shall succeed and triumph over the Constitution or not. If they do, we may preserve the forms and the habits of a free government, but we will wear the chains of slavery and the legacy of bondage.

Formerly, when physical force was appealed to, the conquering General moved in triumph his sword over the Constitution like a call on law to oppose him, with prostrate liberties of his country—Not so now. The progress of hidden civilization has changed the means. What was formerly obtained by force is now sought by fraud. Whole classes and interests are combined together in corporations, moving with system and energy, upon all the secret springs of society, steadily pursuing the instincts of nature, for power and wealth, making the strong stronger, and the weak, weaker. The contest

is bitter and violent, and well it may be—for those who have heretofore fed and fattened by swindling the Government, and grinding the face of labor, are like hungry wolves, who have been driven back from the warm blood they have been lapping. In all these great contests, Georgia has ever been on the Republican side. She was once sued in the Federal Court, and it was attempted to drag her sovereignty before the footstool of consolidated power. And it was through her action that a constitutional prohibition was secured on the subject. You must first change her character and her history before you can bring her under the control of the great Federal party.

Allow me to hope gentlemen, that the day is not distant, when Georgia and South Carolina, will be side by side hereafter, in all the great issues that may be made up before the country. Their interests are the same, and I trust in harmony and sympathy.

There is one of your great men, in whose fame I feel a peculiar interest, from the confidential and near relation he bore to my ancestor, at the battle of the Cowpens, and considering his uniform and unwavering republicanism, I trust I may be excused in alluding to him on this occasion—I mean James Jackson of the revolution—whose clear intellect and intrepid character, made him the pride and the ornament of his State, and long may his principles be cherished by the people of Georgia. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. PICKENS.

CHARLESTON, 5th June, 1840.

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your invitation to unite with a portion of my brethren of Georgia, in the celebration of the next Anniversary of American Independence. It was as gratifying to me, as it was unexpected.

On the Presidential question, Georgia and Carolina are one in sentiment—both view its result as pregnant with important consequences, and as determining for many years, if not altogether the principles upon which our government is to be administered. Both unite in desiring the unimpaired establishment of Democratic principles, and the utter discountenance of Federalism.

Professional duties deprive me gentlemen, of the pleasure to meet the citizens of Baldwin—but I pray you to assure them that I am with them heart and hand.

To offer the following sentiment, and to subscribe myself gentlemen, with great respect your obedient servant,

JAMES M. WALKER.

The Spirit of Democracy.—The only principle able to stand like the prophets between freedom and freedom.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1840.

Gentlemen—My Congressional duties, will not allow me to be present, at the Convention you propose to hold at Milledgeville, on the 4th of July, of those who are opposed in Georgia, to the election of General Harrison to the Presidency of the United States. But although unable to be with you, I shall not be indifferent to your proceedings, and in common with the whole South, will look with intense interest in the course you shall pursue, to accomplish the object of your assembly. The Presidential question, is not one of a moment, or antipathy to individuals. It is far higher—it is a question vitally affecting the Constitution and the liberties of the people. Shall the General Government, be a government of limited or unlimited powers? Shall we have a limit of the United States—a tariff to benefit Northern Manufacturers—go on with Internal Improvement by the General Government, and assume the debts of the States, or shall we have an Independent Treasury—a Tariff exclusively for revenue, and leave the States to pay their own debts, and carry on themselves, their projects of Internal Improvement. These are the great questions involved in the Presidential election, and the "great old cause" of Republicanism, is now nearly where it was in the days of Mr. Jefferson. It is against Federal usurpation, and Federal power, and leaves the States in the possession of those attributes of independence and sovereignty, which alone in the administration of the General Government, can render it compatible with liberty. The hostile attitude assumed in Congress, and that of the Northern States, against us, that a federal administration of this Government, would not only be incompatible with our rights, but if executed, to do us more injury than any other system of government.

When then should the South be found in such a controversy? In the proud day, where the post of danger is the post of honor. Gentlemen, the South when united, never has and never can be controlled in the councils of the confederacy. The whole history of the confederacy shows this and it is not difficult if the occasion would permit, to prove, that the predominance of Southern principles and Southern influence in its councils, is the inevitable result of the course of things, whenever our energies are unbroken by our divisions. A great opportunity is offered you of deciding past differences, and of uniting all within your borders, who will stand around the Republican banner of '38 and '39. Your responsibility will be great, and so will be your reward, should you use the opportunity wisely.

Believe me gentlemen your most humble and obedient servant,

R. BARNWELL RUETT.

From the Camden Journal.

The fourth of July 1840, was a glorious day for old Lancaster. It was celebrated by Capt. Kirk's Rifle Corps of "Lancaster Invincibles," and a very large and respectable portion of the citizens of the District, in which they were joined by many of the patriots of Kershaw at the muster ground of the company, Lancaster District. Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, a procession was formed under the direction of Capt. Kirk, acting as Marshal of the day, and moved to the stand erected for the occasion.

When the Declaration of Independence was read in a style at once clear and forcible, by James D. McIlwain, Esq. and an Orator, rich, varied in thought, and eloquent in delivery, was pronounced by John G. Bowman, Esq. After Mr. Bowman had concluded, Colonel John P. Richardson, our former distinguished Representative in Congress, who attended as an invited guest, rose and addressed the people in a strain of lofty and impassioned eloquence. As it is expected that the speeches of both these gentlemen will be published, we will not attempt any further description of their merits, but content ourselves by adding, that although each of them occupied more than an hour in the delivery, they were listened to throughout with the most profound interest and attention. After these exercises had been concluded, the as-

semblage partook of a rich and abundant harvest provided, for the occasion, by Jackey Perry Esq. in a style which reflected much credit upon the taste of that patriotic gentleman. The cloth having been removed, the following regular toasts were drunk, John Bell Esq. acting as President and J. Clark, Esq. Vice President of the day.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The present Administration. It deserves and will receive the support of the South.

2. The Militia of South Carolina. Inferior to none, surpassed by none. It is in her Militia, as in the right arm of her strength, that South Carolina confides in the hour of danger.

3. Our distinguished Guest. The Hon. John P. Richardson. The firm and enlightened advocate of southern rights. We have tried him and found him both able and faithful. May he be our next Governor.

4. The Hon. John C. Calhoun. The unrivalled Statesman, and ablest patriot. His political course presents a noble contrast to that of those who have betrayed the confidence once reposed in them.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By John B. H. Esq. President of the day.—South Carolina. Union her strength, Democracy her principles, Patriotism and her arms her defence.

By Lieut. James W. Perry. Thomas D. Sumter, Grandson of the Game Cock, who fought the battle at Hanging Rock. May he never be forgotten by the patriotic citizens of South Carolina.

By Thomas G. Bell Esq. The Hon. John C. Calhoun. The able and distinguished champion of the South. The untiring advocate of southern rights. May he be sustained.

By Capt. James P. Crocket. The Sub or Independent Treasury. The only true system for a republican government.

By Capt. William Reed, Esq. Sovereignty. Let every man be sovereign in his own corner, and at the last-day, and we will have less confusion, less of politics, and more peace.

By Capt. John D. Andrews, Agriculture. True basis on which national prosperity and happiness are founded. May it be duly appreciated and ever cherished and supported by the American people.

By Lewis J. Patterson, Esq. of Kershaw.—The doctrine of instruction. It is the republican principle—he deserves not the confidence people, who do not acknowledge it.

By Major John W. Baskin. The Hon. John P. Richardson. A man who merits the affectionate confidence of the State, possessing firmness of mind equal to the sternest trials of duty. May he be our next Governor.

By B. F. Sadler. The declaration of Independence. The grandest production the world ever saw, with one exception. The Bible.

By John J. Simms. Martin Van Buren. A northern man, but possessing southern principles, may the south be united in his remaining in the Presidential chair.

After the toasting was concluded, and Col. Richardson had retired, the following resolutions were submitted to the people by John G. Bowman, Esq. and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the principles and measures of Martin Van Buren, as set forth in his several messages, and openly and boldly maintained by his party, in Congress, and elsewhere, have the concurrence, and entire approbation of this meeting and leaves it to us, no alternative to the south, but to support "the northern man with southern principles," in preference to the "disfranchised Federalist, and insidious abolitionist," Wm. H. Harrison, the candidate, and opponent of the heterogeneous principles of "the Blackleg and the Puritan."

Hartford Conventionists and nullifiers, abolitionists and reformatory nullifiers.

Resolved, That this meeting approve the nomination of the Hon. J. P. Richardson to the office of Governor. No personal considerations influence us in this matter; but a solemn conviction that his election, at the present crisis, proposed as it has been, by his old political opponents as a final peace offering to his Union friends, would, in a great degree, have the happy effect to unite, as a band of brothers, all the sons of South Carolina, to do battle shoulder to shoulder in the great contest identical, in principle, with that which, from the foundation of the government, divided the country into Republicans, or friends of strict construction and equal rights on the one side, and Federalists, or the advocates of exclusive privileges, and unlimited power on the other—a contest involving the great conservative principles of the Constitution and the Union. A contest that, involving the property and safety—indeed the political existence of the Southern States.

Knowing Col. Richardson to be sound in the race in relation to these principles—now undergoing a fair trial—under the most adverse circumstances—appreciating his character, his talents and his services, both in the councils of state, and of the Union—especially at the alarming crisis of December '38; when he came promptly to execute the blessed office of a peacemaker between the most excited parties that ever marked the annals of our country—contributing by his influence and address to compromise and adjust, on terms satisfactory, and honorable to all parties, a question pregnant with the desolating waters of intestine strife and which none but a people, so enlightened, magnanimous and generous as those of South Carolina could have peaceably adjusted.

Conceiving therefore in the motive, and object of those who generously and patriotically nominated him, and of our fellow citizens of Kershaw, and others, who have sanctioned the nomination, We hereby pledge ourselves to use all proper means to give it efficacy; and call upon every true, and magnanimous son of South Carolina to unite with us on the broad ground of '38—to rally with us heartily in this great work of "signing, sealing and delivering the bond of unity," between the brethren of the same general political principles—this "holy alliance" against aggression from without and treacherous machinations within.

Resolved, That this meeting entertain a high respect for Col. J. H. Hammond—appreciate his talents—admire his consistent adherence to principles, under all circumstances, and especially as indicated by his recent letter to Mr. Brooks, and would willingly confer on him the highest dignity of the State; but public considerations of an imperative nature, growing out of peculiar circumstances forbid it now.

Resolved, That the present Banking system has failed to answer the expectations of the country, in furnishing a sound, stable, and suf-

ficient currency, and must be so reformed as to guarantee the prompt and faithful redemption of Bank notes in legal coin under all circumstances; which alone can make it tolerable. If this cannot be done it ought to be abolished as soon as it can be done consistently with existing vested rights.

Such are the resolutions adopted on this occasion. That Col. Richardson is the almost unanimous choice of the citizens of Lancaster and Kershaw, no one acquainted with the state of public opinion in those districts pretends to doubt—that he is the choice of an overwhelming majority of the people of South Carolina, there exists but little question.

We cannot close our account of this day's proceedings so honorable to the patriotism, and destined to be so memorable in the annals of our district, without remarking upon the military efficiency, discipline, and skill, of the Lancaster Invincibles. Induced as this company is, by a high military zeal, commanded as it is, by gallant and skilful officers, it is an object worthy of the name it bears, and of the district to which it is an ornament and defence. Nor would we omit to add, that notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, which prevented many from attending, the occasion was graced with much of the array and beauty of the female sex, who imported additional interest and attraction to the scene.

A feature too, marked the celebration, which we deem worthy of mention on all similar occasions. No intoxicating liquors were used—and large as was the concourse of people, no incident occurred to interrupt the harmony and good feeling which pervaded it.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The 4th of July was celebrated on the Upper Three Runs, Barwell Dist. (S. C.)

The Declaration of Independence was read in a very clear and distinct manner by J. J. Wilson, Esq., and was followed by A. P. Aldrich, Esq., who delivered a very laudable and appropriate oration, with all the pathos which the occasion was calculated to inspire, being frequently cheered as he occasionally strewn his pathway with flowers of rhetoric.

The Gen. Menen having dined, and the table being cleared, Captain William Bush was called on to act as President, assisted by Col. G. A. Sweet and Capt. J. Minor, as Vice Presidents, where the following toasts were offered:

1. Agriculture, Commerce, and manufactures—twinsisters—were rolled on our list as objects of our love and adoration—but as the two latter, yet in their teens, have been found to be rather unsteady in their attachment, we will leave to the former, who has our first and useful love, and to whom we are wedded in paradise by God himself.

2. State Rights, National Rights.—The rights of the people, a native and yet an exotic from Heaven—planted in the midst of our political garden, beautiful to the sight of all, but food for the peacocks only.—Guarded by a sharp two-edged sword, pointing in every direction with these words inscribed thereon: Accursed be the administration of the government of any man who would dare to interfere with State institutions—for in the day that thou pluck the fruit and eat thereof, thou shalt surely die.

3. Martin Van Buren.—The Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

4. Pure morality, is true democracy, conceding to every one his right, and seeking advantage of none.

5. Public opinion, rightly directed, invincible, yet almost omnipotent—hence the necessity of an unbiased education in and among all classes.

6. The memory of our lamented Patrick Noble, Governor of the State of South Carolina—the statesman, the gentleman, and the Christian—May future Executives of this State imitate his virtues.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President, Capt. W. Bush: The Hon. A. Patterson, our honest and correct Senator.

After the applause had subsided, Mr. Patterson made his acknowledgments for the favorable notice thus given of him, and in conclusion gave the following:

In sustaining the present administration and the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, in opposition to Gen. Harrison South Carolina acts in accordance with her principles, without becoming identified with the democratic party.

By Capt. J. Minor, 2d Vice President: Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.—The friends of their country will never forget his military services at the Thames and Tipperanoe.

By J. J. Wilson, Esq. (reader of the Declaration): Black Cooper, and Colquhoun, a trio of Georgia's best sons—May the sun of their political horizon shine brighter and brighter to the coming of a better day.

The above toast was received with great eclat.

By Dr. J. B. Bowers: The right of instruction.—He is self-willed who obeys not the wishes of his constituents.

By Mr. J. M. Miller, (of Edgefield): The United States, our glorious Union—May our beloved State evince every disposition to sustain it, and ever hold herself innocent of its dissolution.

By Mr. E. J. Allen: S. H. Butler, our Representative in Congress, the bold and energetic advocate of our rights and interests.

By Capt. D. Bush: The Hon. J. H. Hammond, our guest, the farmer and the statesman—May he be our next Governor.

After the cheering had subsided Col. Hammond rose and returned his grateful acknowledgments for the favorable manner in which his name had been brought forward. Col. H. spoke at considerable length. In the course of his remarks he took a cursory view of some of the Governments of Europe, showing to what a degree of degradation their subjects were reduced, and then in vivid colors contrasted their situation with that of happy America. Col. H. concluded by offering the following sentiment:

The day we celebrate—May it be celebrated forever.

By Mr. W. R. Barker: John C. Calhoun, the patriot the statesman, and the uncompromising advocate of Southern rights.

By Capt. D. H. Dunbar: Col. J. H. Hammond.—His brilliant career in Congress, and faithful services at home all point to him as the man best fitted to assume the first office of the State.

By Dr. T. S. Ransom: The People.—In their hands is the power, it is properly placed, and always will be wisely exercised.

By A. P. Aldrich, Esq. (orator of the day): Martin Van Buren—the choice of South Carolina for the Presidential chair, but the State cannot be made the partizan of the man whom she has stigmatized as the nominee of Jackson.

By Mr. J. Moody: The Hon. Jas. H. Ham-

mond, our guest; he has nobly defended southern rights, and deserve the highest office in the gift of the people.

The day passed off with a great deal of good feeling and great cheer, nothing having happened in the whole course of the day, which was calculated to mar the good feeling of the company. All appeared to enjoy themselves as Republicans should on the fourth of July.—At about five o'clock the company adjourned to their respective homes, all in good order. It is estimated that there were at the above celebration between 3 and 500 persons.

From the Savannah Georgian.

The present embarrassed state of the commercial community is urged as an argument against the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, by every Tippecanoe who takes the stump. It is true, that the cloud which has gathered over the commercial world lowers over our own country.

But whence comes that storm? Our opponents would fain have us believe, that it is the result of a derangement of the currency, arising from the acts of the late and present administrations. What then has deranged the currency of France, of England, nay, of every other commercial country. They have had no removal of the deposits, no specie circular, no dire of Bank and State, yet in those remote lands, as in our own, the activity of commerce has yielded to prostration, enterprise to timidity, and confidence to universal mistrust. Do our opponents in truth believe, that the existing state of things in the commercial world owing to one, two or more acts, of the past or present administration of this country? What a few years since was the candid confession of one, who for years past has been among the most bitter political and personal opponents of Mr. Van Buren? Gen. Hamilton of S. C. a short time since used the following language: "As well might it be said, that the sails of a wind mill, standing on a promontory which overlooks the ocean, may fan into existence the tornado, which upturns its mighty bosom." But does any man wish to probe the true source of all these difficulties, without going beyond the limits of his own country; let him look to the more than five hundred banking branches that have been created within the last few years, to the hundreds of lithographic cities which for the purpose of speculation have been forced into ephemeral existence, to the thousands of joint stock companies, but have arisen among us, to the one hundred and twenty-five millions of paper money that have been forced into circulation. Let him mark well the change among a portion of the log cabin advocates, from the simplicity and frugality of former times to the luxuries and semi European life they have been endeavoring to lead, and without seeking further, he will find adequate cause for the production of these effects.

Congress.—The House on Wednesday finally passed the Army Appropriation Bill after adopting an amendment applying \$300,000 to the Florida War. On Thursday the House was occupied the whole day with the New Jersey contested election. A report of the majority of the Committee of elections in favor of the Democratic claimants, a contrary report of the minority and the journal of the Committee were all read and ordered to be printed. In conclusion a resolution appealed to the majority report that the five contested seats be awarded to the Democratic claimants, was carried—yeas 101; nays 22.—Whigs in general refusing to vote. The "everlasting question" being out of the way, the shorter ones have some chance of going ahead.

Charleston Mercury.

Why DO THE HEATHEN RAGE!—Gen. McDuffie's letter has fallen like a bomb-shell into the midst of the log cabin; and staved the elder barracks to splinters. The National Gazette, the Richmond Whig; and all the "common cry" have raised a simultaneous howl, as if melted brimstone had been poured upon the range of a legion of curs in one fire shower. We thought it would produce a sensation.

Charleston Mercury.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. DEPUTY POSTMASTERS.

George Selley, Savannah, Georgia. Frederick Mims, Macon, Georgia. J. B. Baltzell, Apalachicola, Florida. John Selley, Columbus, Georgia. Alfred Huger, Charleston, S. Carolina. Benj. Rawls, Columbia, S. Carolina.

Execution.—We understand that five negroes of the late Mr. Alexander Atkinson, of Camden County, were hung on Monday last at the spot on the plantation of the deceased, where the murder of their late master was committed. They were buried under the gallows. A number of persons witnessed the execution.—Savannah Georgian, July 10.

Mr. Eleazar Early, Librarian of the U. S. House of Representatives, died at Washington city, on the 26th ult. Mr. E. was a native of Georgia, a fine scholar and an attentive public officer.

Echo—I stood in the deep gorge of the cloud capped mountain, and the profound stillness of undisturbed and original chaos brooded over the surrounding scene.—There was not a breath to stir the ambient air, not the tinkling of a rill, the twitter of a bird or the humming pipe of a single individual of the insect tribe—at that moment, sweet girl, I thought of thee, and under the dear influence I called out aloud,—Oh my own adored one, would that thou wert now here! and echo answered, "vel, vot of it?"

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—The type of honesty and * of his profession. Every § of his life is without a §: and though the § of death struck a § to his heart, and put a § to his existence, his deeds should ever remain "copy" for the craft 2 m ~